THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 493.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1800. [VOL. XIII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PAID IN ADVANCE

WILLIAM WEST

REQUESTS all thoſe indebted to him to pay their reſpective balances by the 1ſt of next month. He hopes this notice will be attended to, otherwiſe legal ſteps will be taken to obtain payment.

HE HAS FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are, many of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary articles for the approaching ſeaſon—which he will ſell as cheap as any in this town, for Caſh or ſuch articles of country produce as may anſwerhim.

Lexington, 7th Nov. 1799.

ROBERT FRAZER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Paris, Bourbon county, to this place, and has commenced buſineſs in Main ſtreet, oppoſite the diſtrict clerk's office, where the public may be ſupplied in a-ny of the above lines.—Any commands in Paris, will be attended to by his brother Alex Frazer.

tf Lexington, November 13, 1799.

N. B. The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver

FAYETTE COUNTY:

November Court, 1799

James Fenley complainant,

againſt

Nathl Barker & Georg: Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Cleveland not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, do appear here on the ſecond monday in March next and anſwer the complainants bill—that a copy of his order be inſerted in one of the Kentucky newſpapers for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of the Preſbeterian meeting houſe in Lexington ſome ſunday immediately after divine ſervice, and a copy ſet up at the door of the court houſe in this county.

A copy. Teſte.

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF

BARLEY & HOPS.

Apply at George Anderſon's ſtore, or A. Holmes's brewery.

tf *Lexington, September 23d*, 1799.

MR. ED. VAUGHAN is requeſted to ſend the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland ſen. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will much oblige

B. Netherland.

WHEREAS my wife Polly Pryor, has left me without any juſt cauſe—this is to caution all perſons againſt crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Samuel Pryor.

December 21ſt, 1799. 3t

Territory of the United States North-weſt of the River Ohio.

In the General Court of October term, 1799.

George Bickham & Jacob Reeſe, Plts. } Foreign

vs. } Attachment.

Alexander Scott & Joſeph Kerr, Defts.

NOTICE is hereby given that a foreign attachment has iſſued from the general court of the Territory aforeſaid, at the ſuit of George Bickham and Jacob Reeſe, againſt the lands, tenements, goods chattels, effects, rights and credits of Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr, late of the ſaid Territory. And that unleſs the ſaid Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr ſhall appear by themſelves or attorney, and give ſpecial bail to anſwer the ſuit of the ſaid plaintiffs, judgment will be entered againſt them by default: and the property attached will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of all creditors who ſhall appear to be juſtly entitled to a demand thereon, and who ſhall apply for that purpoſe.

Daniel Symmes.

Clerk of the General Court.

Cincinnati, 22d Nov. 1799. 3t

George W. Burnett, attorney.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH

For a few thouſand weight of

GOOD PORK.

T. HART.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER:

RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers, for the paſt favors, and hopes by his attention to buſineſs, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his ſhop to the weſt corner of Main and Croſs ſtreets where he ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt elegant manner.

* He will take three or four apprentices.

** Three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragement.

MONEY.

WE will ſell at a very reduced price, for money, a ſmall but valuable tract, of about 50 acres of LAND, with in one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Alſo, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handſome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabbin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will alſo ſell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's ſettlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indiſputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handſome capital, wiſhes to make an independant fortune, we will ſell him our poſſeſſions in this town, far ſuperior to any in the ſtate for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furniſhed to enter on buſineſs immediately.

*** Thoſe indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot chooſe a time for payment that will be more ſerviceable.

John & Sam. Postlethwait.

Lexington, December 16, 1799. tf

Treaſury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundr d and ninety ſix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited act, paſſed on the 2d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter deſcribed, namely, "beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges; thence due weſt to the Main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the Main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame; thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcarawas branch of the Muſkingum river, at the croſſing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the ſaid river, to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning, will intereſct the ſaid river; thence along the line ſo run to the place of beginning," has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; that plats and draughts of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the regiſter of the treaſury and ſurveyor general, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

2. The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent the ſame to the regiſter of the treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year, one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered: No regiſtry will however be made for any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip or four thouſand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

4. The holders of regiſtered warrants ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid, perſonally or by their agents, deſignated in writing at the office of the regiſter of the treaſury, the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of 4000 acres each; ſhall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 1ſt day of January, 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of Jan. 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of congreſs herein before recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treaſury.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

MILITARY LANDS:

The purchaſe to be paid in CASH, on or before the firſt day of March next:

ONE Thouſand acres lying in Hardin county, on Hardins creek, about one half mile below the Falls.

300 acres in the above county, on a branch of Hardins creek, and about one mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, adjoining the foregoing tract of 300 acres.—Thoſe three ſurveys were made in the name of John Lewis.

1000 acres on the Big Barren river, made in the name of John Winbuſh, adjoining a tract of Col Dabney's. I am induced to believe, from all the information I have been enabled to collect relative to the above lands, they are very valuable.

CUTH. DANEY.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1799. 8t

CHRISTOPHER SMEDLEY,

TAYLOR:

BEGS leave to inform the public that he carries on the Tayloring buſineſs, next door below the old court-houſe, in Lexington, on the moſt reaſonable terms; and whoever ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on their work being done in the neateſt and beſt manner, and he will take all kinds of country produce in payment. t3

JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Has juſt received a very large quantity of

Northern Fur,

Conſiſting of Beaver, Muſkrat, and Raccoon ſkins, of a ſuperior quality, which he will ſell low for caſh Alſo, LEAD FOR SALE, by large or ſmall quantities

tf Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unſettled, will pleaſe to come forward without loſs of time, in order for ſettlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

Congress of the United States.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10.

This day at 12 o'clock, the ſenate of the United States waited upon the preſident of the United States, with the following, their anſwer to his ſpeech, delivered to both houſes of congreſs, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

To the preſident of the United States.

Accept, ſir, the reſpectful acknowledgments of the ſenate of the United States for your ſpeech delivered to both houſes of congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious, deſigning men have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Penſylvania; and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilence, energy and well timed exertions have cruſhed ſo daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection, deſerve our higheſt commendation and praiſe, and affords a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain; we learn with regret that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interrupted by a difference of opinion among the commiſſioners. We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation, and the obvious intereſts of both parties will lead to ſatisfactory explanations, and that the buſineſs will then go forward to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded that the legiſlature of the United States, will cheerfully enable you to realiſe your aſſurances of performing on our part, all engagements under our treaties with punctuality, and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

When we reflect upon the uncertainty of the reſult of the late miſſion to France; and upon the uncommon nature, extent and aſpect of the war now raging in Europe; which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed, the condition of their colonies in our neighbourhood; we are of opinion with you that it would be neither wiſe nor ſafe to relax our meaſures of defence, or to leſſen any of our preparations to repel aggreſſions.

Our enquiries and attention ſhall be carefully directed to the various other important ſubjects which you have recommended to our conſideration; and from our experience of your paſt adminiſtration, we anticipate with the higheſt confidence your ſtrenuous co-operation in all meaſures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

To which the Preſident made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate.

I thank you for this addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our natio nal intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures, directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praiſe of the ſenate is judiciouſly conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops, called to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, as it falls from ſo high authority, muſt make a deep impreſſion, both as a terror to the diſobedient and an encouragement to ſuch as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 10, 1799.

MONDAY DECEMBER 9.

At two o'clock this day, the houſe of repreſentatives in a body, waited upon the Preſident of the United States with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech, to both houſes:

To the Preſident of the United States.

Sir,

While the houſe of repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpects of abundance from the labors of the people by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world; the return of health, induſtry, and trade to thoſe cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe, and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent Deity our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting providene.

That any portion of the people of America ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſed by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe with awleſs violence the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indiſpenſable the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws are objects of ſuch real magnitude as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed, and ſincerely purſued by the executive authority of the United States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honor has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well choſen ſyſtem, your preparation to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries by a nomination of miniſters on certain conditions, which the honor of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it a right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances thus required of the French government, previous to the departure of our envoys had been given thro their miniſter of foreign relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was, on your part a completion of the meaſures, and manifeſts the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the ſupreme ruler of the univerſe for the ſucceſs of their embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct thro a life uſual to your fellow citizens and honorable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of

the sincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be pursued on your part, and we earnestly pray that similar dispositions may be displayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately subsist between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end to all so desirable, firmness, moderation, and union at home, constitute, we are perfuaded, the surest means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and still more the character of the government which deputes them, are safe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of good faith or friendship to any other nation, will be stipulated.

We learn, with pleasure, that our citizens with their property trading to those ports of St. Domingo, with which commercial intercourse has been renewed, have been duly respected, and that privateering from those ports has ceased.

With you we sincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual spirit of amity and justice, should have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the same spirit of amity, and the same sense of justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our minister at London will be immediately instructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that scrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever so tenaciously adhered; yet no motive exists to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a construction which might extend them beyond the instrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the government of Great Britain will disclaim such extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States for the removal of all difficulties, will soon enable the boards appointed under the 6th and 7th articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

The buildings for the accommodation of congress, and of the president and for the public officers of the government, as its permanent seat, being in such a state as to admit of a removal to that district by the time prescribed by the act of congress no obstacle it is presumed will exist, to a compliance with the law.

With you, sir, we deem the present period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the spirit of war which is prevalent in almost every nation with whose affairs the interest of the United States have any connection, demonstrate how unsafe and precarious would be our situation, should we neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. Respecting, as we have ever done the rights of others, America estimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence, too complete, that they are only to be preserved, by her own vigilence, ever to permit herself to be seduced by a love of ease or by other considerations, into that deadly disregard of the means of self defence, which could only result from a carelessness as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future destinies of our growing republic. The result of the mission to France is, indeed sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The most pacific temper will not always insure peace. We should therefore exhibit a system of conduct as indiscreet as it would be new in the history of the world, if we consider the negociation happily terminated because we have attempted to commence it, and peace restored because we wish its restoration. But, sir, however this mission may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience, the parent of wisdom, and the great instructor of nations, has established the truth of your position, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing short of the power of repelling aggressions will secure to our country a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war or national degredation.

In the progress of the session, we shall take into our serious consideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the service of your country, talents and integrity which have so justly acquired and so long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, attest the sincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious desire so to execute the trust reposed in you as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy.

European Intelligence.

Batavian Republic.

AMSTERDAM, October 1.

We are expecting with the utmost anxiety intelligence from Friesland, the whole of which province seems to be threatened by the enemy. The town of Lemmer, whose harbour is of such importance for our inland trade, is said to have surrendered after having suffered some time a very heavy cannonade from the English gun boats. If the enemy once get a footing in Friesland, where there are no sufficient means of defence against a formidable force, the consequences must be fatal, as we are but too well acquainted with the destructive system of the English.

HOORN, September 29.

They write from Alkmaar that the inundation of the Heer Hugo Waard is effected, so that a district, of four thousand acres of land is under water.

UTRECHT, October 1.

The day before yesterday the Russian general Herman with his two aid de camps and servants, arrived here and yesterday morning they set off, under an escort to Paris.

HAGUE, October 5.

The tranquility which continued for 12 days, has at length been interrupted on the 2d inst. by one of the most violent attacks, which the English made on our left wing and centre. The battle lasted the whole day, and both parties fought with the greatest obstinacy. Night put a stop to the carnage; but on the 3d it was renewed with increased violence, till at last our left wing and the centre were forced to give way to the enemy's superiority. We were obliged to give up all our positions before Alkmaar, and even that town to the enemy: Gen. Brune's head-quarters were removed to Beverwyk. our army was forced to take another position; our advanced posts, however, still occupy Banum, Castricum, & Limmen.

During the action, the fine village of Koedyk, about a mile and a half from Alkmaar, was burnt down. Some prisoners have been conveyed to Haarlem and Amsterdam; at the former place about 40 or 50 vessels, with wounded, have arrived. The French general La Maison, and the chief of brigade Mercier, are amongst the latter.

Yesterday the president of the third chamber informed the assembly, that no particulars of the action of the 2d had been received, but gen. Brune's head-quarters had been removed to Beverwyk.

The villages of Genemuicien and Zwartsluis were also occupied by the english sailors, who took possession of them in the name of the prince of Orange, and hoisted the Orange flag; but they have been driven from thence, and mostly made prisoners.

To provide the army as speedily and as cheap as possible with great coats, our first chamber has proposed that every municipal officer, whose salary exceeds 2000 florins, and every citizen who has more than two servants, shall furnish a military great coat.

From Alkmaar, Oct. 3, 12 at noon

Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the enemy made one of the most violent attacks upon our left wing & centre. Our troops defended themselves bravely, but were at length forced to give way to the enemys superiority, but not before they had done great mischief to them. The enemy stormed our positions several times, but were repulsed in each attack. The fire was dreadful on both sides, and several houses were burnt down. The enemy advanced against our left wing as far as Bergen; the most furious conflict ensued, and they were driven back with the loss of some prisoners. Our left wing and centre advanced again, and the artillery kept up an uninterupted fire, with the best success. Night terminated the bloody conflict, or rather afforded an opportunity to recover strength to renew the battle by dawn of day. It actually re-commenced on the morning of the 3d at day-break; both parties fought with unexampled fury, and every inch of ground was contested.—The enemy renewed the attack, at different times, with fresh troops and victory remained doubtful, till at length our troops become exausted with fatigue, and began their retreat, which was general, and was effected fighting, and in the greatest order. All our magazines, hospitals, baggage, infantry and cavalry, retreated through Alkmaar to Beverwyk; and the army will take a new position, which can be defended better. Several villages are seen in flames, which seem to rage mostly at St. Pancras and Langendyk. The enemy has bought this victory very dear; and however great our loss may be, his can hardly be less, our artillery, which was well supplied, having made great havoc among them.

Extract of a letter from General Daendals.

Head-quarters, Beverwyk.

I have been constantly with the advanced posts and had not time to write sooner.

Our posts were attacked on the 2d, early in the morning: the right wing maintained its position, but the centre and left wing suffered severely, and have retreated, which obliged my right wing to fall back also, for fear of being cut off.

The conflict was desperate, and the French have lost a great number of men.—The train and our baggage are here—the reinforcements of the French advance—I hope for the best.

I have been on the batteries for a considerable time, when a croud of balls whistled around me, one of which pierced my hat without any further hurt. I am not yet able to communicate further particulars.—Keep up your spirits—We shall conquer or die.

Yesterday our Municipality received the following letter from the French General.

"Citizens—I have this moment received official intelligence from the Chief of the General Staff, that the head-quarters of our army have been removed to Beverwyk, and that numerous reinforcements are expected, which will soon enable us to act on the offensive. The position which we now occupy is one of the most favourable. I am desired to assure you, that the General in Chief will do every thing for the safety of Amsterdam. On my part, I shall omit nothing to maintain the tranquility of this important city. You will take proper measures that nothing is sent from here to North Holland, and that no vessels sail for that quarter, excepting to the places occupied by Gen. Daendals, viz. Purmerent, Moogkendam, and Edam.

(Signed) "MARLOT."

Our army continues to receive reinforcements, and more are still expected. Three thousand French troops marched yesterday, through Haarlem for the army. Bodies of armed citizens are joining it daily, and when all shall have arrived, we hope that fortune, which deserted us in the last battle, will favor us again.

England.

LONDON, October 11.

MASSENA General in chief to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters-General, at Zurich, 6 Vendemaire, September 28.

The two armies, Russian and Austrian are totally destroyed. The Russians have passed the Thur. We are in pursuit of the remains of the Austrians and Bavarian corps who had joined them, to the number of 8000. The Commander in Chief Hotze, was killed on the field of battle. Their baggage, camp effects, six standards and more than one hundred pieces of artillery are in our power. The loss of the two armies in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is more than 20,000 men.—Three Russian Generals are in our hands. Gen. Suwarrow in person attacked my right. I am marching against him.

(Signed) MASSENA.

Germany.

HANAU, October 4.

We are this instant informed that the battle in Switzerland, has terminated in favor of the Russians and Austrians. Our accounts say, that Suwarrow arrived just in time by way of Mount St. Gothard, attacked the left wing of the French in the rear, defeated them, and thus the allies proved victorious in the end. General Massena is said to have been wounded, and taken prisoner, on this occasion.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCURY.

From a Hamburgh paper of October 12—In the French language.

The general of brigade, Rostallon, chief of the staff to the minister of war.

Head-Quarters, Beverwyck, Oct. 3.

The great affairs of yesterday prevented me from writing to you. Our left wing and a part of the centre was attacked at 7 o'clock in the morning, by the enemy's forces, which were double ours. Our columns, however, maintained their positions all day. The great superiority of the enemy allowed them to advance a great part of their army, along the shore protected by the fire of their vessels near Ouden Egmond ap-zee. We remained in possession of this position and that of Bergen till night overtook us. This morning the general in chief, who foresaw a new attack, thought it not proper to wage with fatigued troops a stronger enemy. He, in consequence ordered a retreat, which was made in the greatest order. The troops are this moment arrived in their new positions, and their is no attack to fear.

The camp of Beverwyck, which is very concentrated and favorable, will put us in a state to attack as soon as our reinforcements are arrived.

The division of gen. Daendals, which maintained itself in its position during the combat, made its retreat by Permerend and Monnikendam, from whence it covers Amsterdam, and takes from us all inquietude for that side.

The enemy must have suffered extremely in the engagement of yesterday. We have made more than one hundred prisoners, among which are three officers. The generals of division having not yet been able to give me an account, I am obliged to delay making you a more circumstantial report.

ROSTALLON.

BREGENTZ, Sept. 27.

"On the 23d, in the morning, gen. Hotze was informed that the French had crossed the Linth; but as he did not fear a serious attack, nor did conceive the danger to be so great as it really was, he mounted his horse, and accompanied by some hussars, col. Plunckett, the lieut. col. of the hussars of the frontiers, and some adjutants, at six in the morning, and proceeded to the advanced posts between Sohannes and Seltenbrunn to reconnoitre. Suddenly they saw themselves surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon them with small arms. A corporal who was present, and who was so fortunate as to cut his way through, says, that he had seen general Hotze fall from his horse, and he was found dead in a ditch the day following; that col. Plucket and the col. of the frontier hussars, had also been killed. The enemy afterwards made a violent attack, and carried the bridge at Grunau, where they took post. At 9 o'clock three battallions of Russians under the command of the prince of Wirtemberg, arrived from Rapperchyl, who stormed the bridge from Grunau to Ulznach, without firing a shot. But the enemy reinforced by fresh troops, renewed the attack, and forced the Russians, by a heavy grape-shot fire, to quit that post again, on which occasion, besides the privates, a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and 12 officers were killed, and a Russian general was wounded, should no succours arrive from Zurich general Hotze column will be forced to retreat to the Rhine.

"Afternoon—The unfortunate death of gen. Hotze seems actually to have been followed by a general retreat. Field marshall de Gruber is arrived here this moment the war chancellor and treasurer. The milita in Voralberg has been ordered to assemble, and to march immediately to occupy the frontiers on the Rhine.

"Six in the evening—The Russians have been defeated near Zurich, and forced to retreat. Zurich is again occupied by the French. This afternoon the head quarters of our troops were still at St. Gall and the troops at the distance of a mile and a half. As they are not in sufficient force, it is feared they will be obliged to retreat across the Rhine."

FRANKFORT, September 21.

VICTORY OF THE ARCHDUKE.

AND THE TAKING OF MANHEIM.

The archduke Charles, as I have mentioned to you before now, through his speedily marching towards Philipsburgh relieved that fortress from the bombardment of the French, and forced them to retire towards Manheim. This day I have to communicate to you the important intelligence that the duke has completely beaten the enemy near Neckeran and Manheim, drove him out of all his strong holds, and took the city of Manheim, 1800 Frenchmen, among whom are the general of the Maeon and Le Folle, and 61 officers were made prisoners, two standards, eighteen cannon, three howitzers, thirteen ammunition carts, and seven waggons loaded with balls, fell into his hands—The following is an extract of the duke's letter, dated the eleventh, which he transmitted from head-quarters at Schwelvingen, respecting this glorious affair:

"After raising the siege of Philipsburgh, the bombardment of which had lasted for six days the greatest part of the hostile troops drew across the Rhine and took a position on the left bank from Oggersheim towards Wurms. The d[illegible] Le Roche garrisoned the fortre

heim, and the entrenchments which were erected during the summer at Neckerau, the fortreſs Manheim was not in the leaſt demoliſhed, as has been announced in the public prints, the works were partly as before, and partly ſo improved, that they appeared perfectly ſecure againſt any Coup de Main: the village Neckerau, which is totally ſurrounded by an inacceſſible broad, and ſwampy ditch, and ſeems to form an iſland, has for its acceſs, two bridges, which are guarded by formidable entrenchments and batteries, this adds much to the ſtrength, with which nature has favoured this iſland.

"By the poſitions and operations of the enemy, I was fully convinced that he meant to defend to the utmoſt, the fortreſs of Manheim, and its adjacent entrenchments, he was buſied unremittingly day and night to extend his batteries. Further, I received intelligence from unqueſtionable authority, that the directory had tranſmitted to gen. Muller extraordinary inſtructions to maintain and not to relinquiſh Manheim at any rate, in conſequence of which preparations were made, to move the cannon from the left Rhenauſer to Manheim.

This induced me to accelerate the premeditated attack; the enemy made the moſt reſolute and obſtinate reſiſtance at Neckerau, and ſeemed to riſque all for the maintenance of that fortified place, his fire was exceſſive heavy and without intermiſſion, yet notwithſtanding all this, an aſſault was made by our troops upon the bridges, leading to Neckerau, which were carried with a determination, that ſeemed to pervade, all ranks alike, the enemy entirely diſlodged out of his entrenchments, and in this manner not only the village of Neckerau, but the whole fortified iſland became ours.

"After this without loſs of time, Holzhofe, a place ſituate on the river Rhine, between Manheim and Neckerau equally as ſtrong and well fortified as the former, was attacked by our troops, here alſo the enemy made the ſame reſiſtance as at Neckerau, but this fortreſs being aſſaulted with the ſame ſpirit of determination it was ſoon carried, the garriſon was partly ſabred down, and partly with their commanding general made priſoners.

"This being done we erected a battery in the greateſt hurry, near Holzhofe againſt the bridge across the Rhine, and at the ſame time at which we opened our batteries across the bridge, an attack was alſo made upon the entrenchments, which the enemy had erected during the preceding ſummer-ſeaſon: theſe too were carried, and ſo quickly was the flying enemy purſued, that our troops along with thoſe of the enemy preſſed into the city of Manheim, as the drawbridges therefore could not be ſhut, and ſuch was the confuſion and panic of the garriſon, that all thoſe who had not previouſly fled to the left bank of the Rhine, became our priſoners.

"The number of priſoners taken on this occaſion, conſiſts of 1800 men, among them are the brigade generals of the Maeſen and Leſolle, with 61 ſtaff and other officers.

"We took two ſtandards, eighteen cannon, three howitzers, thirteen ammunition waggons, ſeven carriages laden with ball, many granades, balls and other warlike implements, beſides ſeveral hundred weight of powder.

(Signed) ARCHDUKE CHRALES, F. M.

Lexington, January 2.

We this day publiſh the Kentucky Gazette on the new terms. As a previous notice of two months has been given of the intended change, and as it is uſeleſs to eſtabliſh a cuſtom unleſs it is uniform, a moſt rigid adherence will be paid to the preſent plan—thoſe therefore who have not complied with our notice, cannot be ſurpriſed at not receiving their papers as uſual.

COMMUNICATION.

In what Century is the year 1800?

The vulgar æra of the birth of Chriſt, and from which our preſent computations of time are made, was eſtabliſhed to have been at the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period: that period, which conſiſts of 7980 years, will end with the year of our Lord 3267, agreeably to the common reckoning—From the end of the year 1799, to the end of the Julian period, will be 1468 years, which deducted from the number of years in that period, leaves 6512 years of the period, to end with the year 1799; conſequently, if you ſubtract 4713, (the year of that period, at the end of which the birth of Chriſt is fixed) it will leave 1799—therefore the 18th century cannot end until the end of the year 1800.

List of Laws concluded.

83. Authorizing Thomas Thweatt to ſurvey a certain location.

84. Incorporating the Frankfort Bridge company.

85. To amend an act to reduce into one the ſeveral acts concerning mill-dams and other obſtructions in water courſes.

86 Giving further time to the ſheriff of Bullit County to collect the arrearages of taxes, and for other purpoſes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following poſt offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodſburgh, by Mr. George Marr—in Danville, by Mr. Joſiah Moore—and at Bairdſtown, by Mr. James F. Winn, who are alſo furniſhed with the accounts of thoſe whoſe papers have been lodged in their reſpective offices, and are hereby authorized to receive payment.

JOHN BRADFORD.

January 2d, 1800.

A LIST of LETTERS,

In the Poſt-Office at Lexington, which will be forwarded to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out within 3 *month—January* 1*ſt*, 1800.

CHARLES W. Adams, Georgetown; Walter Alves, care of T. Hart; Andrew Anderſon, Nathaniel Aſhby, rev. Robt. Armſtrong, Cane run; Robt. Alexander, 2.

Innis B. Brent, Cuthbert Banks, 2; capt. Jno. Brown, to the care of Jno. Tanner; Wm. Beaugh, Madiſon county; Henry Brouner, care of John Kent; James Bane, care of David Loughead; John Barnes, near Lexington; Henry Bouner, Dan. Barton, Thos. Barnard, Banjamin Beney, James Bell, Theaſon Bell, Wm. Bledſoe.

Jno. Cunningham, Montgomery county; Marcus Calmees, Woodford county; Francis Carſon, major Wm. Campbell, Garrard county; Jno. Clay, Robt. Campbell, care of Alexander Parker; Green Clay, Madiſon county, Thomas Cobbin, Clarke, county, Jno. Crawford, 4; James Clarkſon, Wm. Cowden, Robt. Cameron, at Mr. David Laughead's; Patten Crow, living on Jeſſamine; James Clarkſon, Henry Duly, Clark county; Thos. Duly, Scott county; Thaddeus Dulen, Boons Station, 3; Jno. Donnaldſon, Clarke county; David Davis.

Ricd. Eaſtland, Ennis Edwards, Bourbon county.

Alexr. Frazier, Watch maker; Jacob Fiſhback, Clark county; Henry Foſter, Do. Robert Fowler, Mr. Andw. Frazier, Capt. Alexr. Fowler, Care of P. January; Michael Fifel, James Fox, care of Wm. Scott.

Ignatious Gartrele, care of J. McNair; Mrs. Gray, at Grayfield; Evan Gaines, C. of H. Marſhall; Judy Graham, George Gray, C. of J. Thompſon; Jeremiah Getty, C. of Wm. Thornton.

Randolph Harris, Woodford; Andrew Holmes, John Harriſon, Nathanl. Hart, Joſeph Hudſon, Abram Houſer, on Jeſſamin; Jas. Hughes, Wm. Haynie, Winchester, 2; Samuel Hays, at Jno. Morriſon's; Wm. M. Harper, Capt. Geo. Hite, Richard Harding, care of Robt. Holmes; John Harris, Trough Spring; Robt. Henderſon, Stephen Hannah, James Henderſon, Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Holmes, Woodford; James Hill, Monty. County; Jno. Higby, Thomas Hopkins, Roſſville; Geo. Hamilton, Cynthiana.

Sam. January, 3; Wm. Jamiſon, Montgomery county; Francis Johnſon, Verſailles; John Jackſon, Do. Capt. Richard Johnſon. Gergetown; John Waller Johnſon, J. W. Johnſon.

Martin Caſſel, George Kerr, Madiſon county, Mikel Karr, care of Trotter and Scott; Jackſon Koyle, capt. David Ken, Scott county; Thos. King, 2.

Jno. Lowry, Thos. Leithman, Doctor L. R. Leland, Thos. Lindſey, mouth of Licking; Benjamin Loyd, care of A. Rankin; Levi Lee, Barnard Liningfelter, Volantine Linningfelter, Jas. London, care of G. Anderſon; Jno. Lee, George Leily.

Henry Mannes, Garrard county; rev. Jas. Moore, Jas. M'Coun, merchant Lexington; Jno M'Dowell, Wm. Morton, Mrs. Montelle, care of Thos. Hart; Peter Myers, hatter; Jno. Mitchell, Montgomery county, 3; Mr. Thomas, Montgomery county; David Morgan Clarke county; J. Michau, care of M. Sangraine; Peter Moor, gen. George Mathews, major Jno. Martin, Clarke county, Jno. Mackay, George M'Cormick, Scott county; Dawid M'Clure, care of A. Logan; col. George Muter, 3; Mrs. Eleanor Miror, Dan. Morriſon, Jas. Morſon, Elizabeth M'Connel, Jas. M'Mannus, care of Arthr. Dovlin.

Wm. Norton, Thos. Nuckles, Thos. & Ben. Nicholſon.

Alexr. Orchard, Madiſon county.

Elijah Poage, capt. Abner Prior, Jno. Prechet, Clarke county; Jno. Perfect, Henſon Stevens, Alexr. Pringle, care of J. Arthur; Henry Purviance.

Tunſtall Quarles, 2.

Jas. Rucker, Woodford county; Andw. Robinſon, N. Elkhorn; Jas. Ruſſell, Wm. Robinſon, Montgomery county.

Jas. Stewart, 3; Thos Smither, Wm. Scott, 2; Frederick Sener, Jacob Sroyer, Anthony Soulard, care of J. Watkins, Woodford county; Edwd. Springer, 2; Abram Scott, Georgetown; Payton Short, Jno. Smith, Thos. Steel care of A McCalla; Robert Shanklin.

George Tremble, Bourbon county; Jno. Trout, Genl. Robert Todd, David Thompſon, Scott county; Nath. Seples. Eliſha Warfield, care of A McCalla; Jas. Wood, Clarke county; Iſaac Webb, George Watts, Edmond W. Walker, care Colo Bullock; John Mc'Williams, Clark county; Walter Williams, Do. Robert Young,

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE truſtees of the Tranſylvania Univerſity anxious to diffuſe the benefits of the inſtitution as extenſively as poſſible, have received from the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the Weſtern country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academical and profeſſional ſtudies. It has long been a ſubject of ſincere regret to the enlightened part of the community, that there was no college weſt of the Appal lachian mountains ſufficiently organized to preclude the neceſſity of our youth reſorting to the Atlantic ſtates, in order to complete their education, and qualify themſelves for profeſſional employments. The truſtees flatter themſelves that this cauſe of complaint will no longer exiſt. The auſpicious union of the Kentucky Academy, with the Tranſylvania Seminary, as it has concentrated the objects, ſo it has combined the powers and efforts of the two inſtitutions, and affords a pleaſing preſage of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the truſtees to ſtate, in a particular manner, the advantages, which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted. They muſt therefore wait until experience ſhall unfold them. At preſent they can only obſerve in general that no meaſures which in their opinion, could tend to preſerve the morals, enlarge the underſtandings, or poliſh the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been diſregarded. To effectuate theſe ſalutary purpoſes the moſt approved code of academical laws has been prepared for, delivered at his houſe on eſq. Maxwell's land near and will be inforced with vigilence and impartiality by the different officers, who are themſelves to be accountable to the truſtees for the faithful performance of the duties of their ſtations. Whilſt the truſtees announce to the public the ſolicitude with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they pledge themſelves in the moſt unequivocal manner, that no influence ſhall be uſed to inculcate thoſe principles of religion which are characteriſtics of the different ſects. It is their unalterable determination that the ſtudents ſhall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds. As the truſtees, in common with thoſe of every other inſtitution of the kind in Europe and America, conſider claſſical learning as forming an eſſential part of a liberal education, they have made ample proviſion for it by the appointment of the rev. James Welch, profeſſor of the learned languages, for which ſtation his experience in teaching, his induſtry and attention, they have no doubt, ſufficiently qualify him. The rev. James Blythe, whoſe unwearied and perſevering exertions for the promotion of literature in the Weſtern country, cannot have eſcaped the public notice, is appointed profeſſor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philoſophy, and Aſtronomy.

Belles Letters, Logick, Metaphyſics, and Moral Philoſophy, are committed to the rev. James Moore, principal of the Univerſity. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues, will enable him to devote his attention to thoſe ſtudies, which are the laſt and moſt important in the courſe of Accademical erudition.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the Univerſity, the truſtees have alſo made proviſions for the ſtudy of all the learned profeſſions. Either or all of the above named gentlemen will feel it a duty until a profeſſor be appointed, to ſuperintend the ſtudies of ſuch youth as may devote themſelves to divinity.

As it was obvious to the truſtees, that our ſtate juriſprudence could not be ſtudied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic ſtates, became many of our civil inſtitutions, are in a great meaſure peculiar to ourſelves, they thought it their duty to connect with the Univerſity, a School of Law: and accordingly have appointed James Brown eſq. profeſſor of that branch. His liberal education, and long reſidence at the Univerſity of William and Mary, together with twelve years extenſive practice in the ſuperior courts of this country determined the truſtees to make this choice; and the number of Law ſtudents, who already crowd his claſs, give the moſt decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reaſons for introducing the ſtudy of Medicine and ſurgery were not leſs cogent. Dr. Frederick Ridgly, a phyſician of long experience, and unqueſtionable reputation, has been appointed profeſſor of Materia Medica, Midwifery, and the practice of phyſick. This gentleman is ſo well known in the Weſtern country, that any recommendation of him by the truſtees would be ſuperfluous.

The important ſtudies of Chemiſtry, Anatomy, and ſurgery are confided to Dr. Samuel Brown.—His great application, and uncommon opportunities of acquiring accurate, and comprehenſive knowledge of thoſe ſubjects; his eaſy and perſpicuous mode of conveying information have already gained him a conſiderable claſs; and from his perſeverance and attention the truſtees expect the happieſt effects.

The library of the Univerſity conſiſts of more than 1000 volumes of the beſt ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the truſtees have procured a valuable Law Library for the ſtudents of that profeſſion, and have appropriated 500 dollars for the purchaſe of Medical books, which will ſoon be bro't forward.

Law and Medical ſocieties meet every week in town, in which the fundamental principles of thoſe profeſſions are diſcuſſed with a freedom, which cannot fail of affording to every ſtudent the moſt permanent advantages. At theſe ſocieties the the profeſſors attend, and placing themſelves on a level with the ſtudents, encourage them to that free exerciſe of reaſon, which is ſo well calculated to elicit the dormant powers of the human mind.

The Univerſity is now in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable philoſophical and Chemical apparatus, and 500 dollars are appropriated for the purchaſe of ſuch additions to it, as are moſt immediately neceſſary; which ſum ſhall be increaſed from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had with Mr. Welch at the Univerſity for the moderate ſum of 15l per annum paid half yearly in advance—the ſtudent furniſhing their own bedding, waſhing, wood and candles.

The ſituation is elevated and healthful; and the public may be well aſſured that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the ſtudents as agreeable as poſſible.

WILLIAM MORTON, Ch.
Of the Standing Com.

Lexington Kentucky, 7
Dec. 24th, 1799. 5

N. B Printers in the United States, friendly to literature, particularly thoſe on the Weſtern waters are earneſtly requeſted to give the above a place in their reſpective papers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington Diſtrict court, to wit:

Richard Brooks, complainant.

againſt,

William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones, and Sally his wife, heirs and legal repreſentatives of Benjamin Fiſher dec'd. Margaret Gatewood, executrix, William Gill, and John Key, executors and the heirs and legal repreſentatives of Andrew Gatewood dec'd. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal repreſentatives of Benjamin Fiſher, deceaſed, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to our ſatisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another poſted at the door of the court houſe of Fayette county, and that this order be publiſhed on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe in Lexington.

A Copy. Teſte,
Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

WHEREAS about the 20th, of January laſt my wife Anne Hampton, left my bed and board, and as I am determin d not to pay any debt ſhe may contract, this therefore ſhall forewarn all perſons from trading with her on my account.

Thos. Hampton.

December 22d, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give 26s, per groſs hundred weight, in Merchandize, for a few tons of

GOOD SOUND WELL CLEANED HEMP,

Lexington, if delivered within four months from this date.

David Dodge.

Fayette county, Jan. 2d, 1800 3t

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners appointed by the court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 3d day of January 1800, on an entry of 500 acres of land, on treaſury warrant, lying on a branch empty ing into the Blue Lick fork, on the ſouth ſide, about 12 miles from fair lick; alſo on an entry of 500 acres, on the waters near the knobs; in order to take the depoſit ons of ſundry witneſſes and perpetuate their teſtimony reſpecting the calls in ſaid entries, and do ſuch other acts as ſhall be deemed neceſſary and agreeable to law.

Harry Martin.
John Hanks.

December 27th, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to thoſe whom it may concern, that I have in my poſſeſſion, by aſſignment for value received, an acknowledgment in writing, made by John Clay, of Lexington, to capt. Bernard Gains, of the reception of nine hundred dollars, in money, and a warrant for two hundred acres of land, for which he promiſes to be anſwerable to ſaid Gains, and that they are not to conſider the above alluded to inſtrument as entitling ſaid Gains to demand the money or warrant of Clay, or as a ſecurity for the payment of any debts which may be due by Gains.

Samuel H. Woodſon.

Jeſſamine county, Dec. 28, 1799.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM near Georgetown, on the 6th of April laſt a dun mare, four years old laſt ſpring, black mane and tale, hot branded, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 and a half hands high, any perſon delivering her to Mr. M'Nair, Lexington, or Mr. James Lemmon, Georgetown, ſhall have five dollars reward.

3w* *Andrew Robinſon.*

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

WINCHESTER, December 18.

It has been announced to us, and we fear the information is but too true, that on the night of Saturday laſt, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the great, the good, the beloved General GEORGE WASHINGTON, breathed his laſt, at his Seat, Mount Vernon.—I'it he ſo—

"*Hung be the Heavens with black.*"

BOSTON, December 5th.

Captain Howland, who arrived here on Monday laſt, from Hamburgh brought papers of that city to the 12th October, the day on which he left it. Captain H. was informed by the merchant to whom he was conſigned, and by the Hamburgh poſt-maſter, that an expreſs had arrived that morning, (but after the paper of the day was printed) giving an account of the complete defeat of the army under the command of the Duke of York.

This information Capt. Howland received a few hours before he ſailed, and was requeſted to relate it to the American merchants, on the authority of the poſt-maſter. Capt. H. further obſerves, that it was believed by the merchants and others in Hamburg—The number ſaid to be loſt by the Duke, was from five to ſeven thouſand men.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

DESCRIPTION OF WINTER.

FROM mountains of eternal snow,
And Zembla's dreadful plains;
Where the bleak winds forever blow,
And frosts forever reigns:

Lo! Winter comes in fogs array'd,
With ice, and spangled dews;
To dews, and fogs, and storms he paid
The tribute of the muse.

Each flow'ry carpet nature spread,
Is vanished from the Eye;
Where'er unhappy lovers tread,
No Philomel is nigh,

No blushing rose unfolds its bloom,
No tender lillies blow,
To scent the air with rich perfume,
Or grace my charmer's brow.

Hail! every pair whom love unites,
In Hymen's pleasing ties;
That endless source of pure delights,
That blessing of the wise!

Tho' yon pale orb no warmth bestows,
And storms united meet,
The flame of love, and friendship glows
With unextinguish'd heat!

ANECDOTE.

A fanatical preacher one day declaiming most vociferously against the vices of the times, told his hearers they were all sinking, sinking, fast sinking to regions of sulphur. Halloa, then, says a sailor present, a little startled, *cut with the long boat.*

FOLEY's POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST POWDER.

E. Foley.

2

FOLEY's POWDER may always be had at SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER's store, Lexington.

December 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Hingston Bourbon county, about 4 miles from the new bridge, a black mare 3 years old last spring, has small blaze down her face, branded on the near shoulder thus 3P, appraised to fifty dollars.

Thomas Dalzelle.

December 10th 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT,

THAT BRICK HOUSE on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington. I will receive payment, one third cash, and two thirds property such as slaves and horses. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

tf

William Foss.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Queens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court:

October term, 1799.

John Kay, complainant,
against
William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden and John Tones, executors of Benj. Fisher, dec'd and William Fisher, Lemuel Crittenden, and Sally his wife, John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and representatives of said Benjamin Fisher deceased, defendants;

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the courthouse for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Scott's fork of North Elkhorn, a black mare three years old, a small star in the forehead, a scar on the off fore knee, about four inches and a half hands high; also said mare has a black horse colt, with a small star and snip, both appraised, to 15l.

July 16, 1799. † *James White.*

I WILL, SELL OR RENT,

THE place where I now live, situate at the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a country stand for a TAVERN, as any in this state. A particular description of the place and improvements is unnecessary, as the person inclining to purchase or rent, would see the premises. However, for information, enquire of Capt. D. Wessiger, in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or the subscriber, on the premises. The terms will be made easy—such articles as will suit the New-Orleans market, will answer for the greater part.

RICHARD M. GANO.

December 18, 1799

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

30 DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

George Tegarden.

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36 A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him

tf THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799

N. B Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison &c. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese &c. &c.

1500 DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the post master here in the post-office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to mr. John Miles, merchant in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4322, favor of william Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars and No. 4511, favor of john P. Pleasants and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been frappelled in a post-office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and if found and any person giving such information will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

Wilson & Swan

Fredericksburg, Virginia, 9th September, 1799 } 3m

*** All printers in the United States are requested to insert the above, and we will pay.* *W. & S.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lexington, on the 1st instant, and took with him a small black boy, a Mulatto Man, named

JOHN LEWIS,

about 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high,—took with him two coats, one a blue and white striped, with a black velvet cape, the other a bluish grey one—a white striped jacket with sleeves, and an under jacket of linsey, with several other under jackets—a pair of breeches the color of his grey coat—a pair of linen overalls—a pair of new white woolen stockings—a new felt hat—two tow. and one Irish linen shirts—a white neck handkerchief with a black worm round the edge. He has passed for a free man for six years, in this state, and was out with the army under Harmer or St. Clair, and I expect has got a discharge of that kind with him. He has holes in his ears, and I expect he will wear ear-rings. Any person securing said fellow in the state, shall receive ten dollars, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MANSEL.

Nov. 4, 1799. tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Nate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county

Also 295 acres near the above

Also 400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house

About 400 acres big Brush creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill—For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jessamine county.

28 *Samuel M'Dowell.*

April 9th, 1799. tf

Just received, and for sale by
GRAINGER & WHELAN,
At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Bohea, TEAS.
Coffee, Loaf sugar, Pepper, Copperas, 17
Allum and Madder, Pots, Queens' ware, Madeira, Sherry, and Port WINES.
French Brandy,

All of the best kinds.

Superfine Cloths, Prints, Hosiery,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's fashionable hats.

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799. tf

For sale at this Office,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1800.
The fourth after Bissextile, and not leap year.

ON the first day of January 1796, I the subscriber, of Washington county, gave a certain Daniel Fegen a bond for forty three pounds, Kentucky currency, to be paid on the first day of January, 1799—and as said Fegen has not complied with his contract with me, I do forewarn any person to take an alignment on said bond, as I am determined not pay it unless compelled by law.

† 2 *John Sbuck.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jessamine county, on the head of Jessamine creek, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, seven years old, no brand perceivable, a blaze face, both eyes glass, right hind foot white up to her ham, some white about her left foot, a small bell tied on with a two double leading line—appraised to 15l.

28th September, 1799 2 *John Barkey,* ‡

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2 *LOOK SHARP*
FOR THE LAST TIME.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are earnestly requested to make positive payment on or before the first day of February next; as my business will not admit of my giving another notice, or further indulgence. I do expect particular attention will be paid to this my last request.

P. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, 23d Dec. 1799. 3t

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2 LENT OUT,
A SET OF METALIC POINTS:

THE property of Mr. Andw. Holmes. The person who borrowed them will please to return them to Mr. Holmes or myself, as it will be a considerable loss to me, if they are not returned.

Henry Marshall.

Lexington, Dec 24th, 1799 2t

ELECTION.

A POLL will be opened at the court house, the 1st Saturday in January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of seven trustees for the ensuing year.

2 By order of the board,

R. Patterson, Chm.

Lexington, Dec. 25, '99.

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11 *FRESH GOODS.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for sale, in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handsome, and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Among which are the following article.

Superfine cloths,
Fine and coarse do.
Cassemeres,
Flannels and Coatings,
Blankets,
Sheets, Thickets, Corduroys and Fustians,
Hair Plush stuffs,
Brown and White Irish Linens,
Laces and coarse muslins,
Fine Jaconet do.
Plain, striped and tambored do.
Book and Jaconet band kerchiefs,
Fashionable Ribbons,
Family & School Bibles,
Testaments and Spelling books,
Dictionaries,
Morse's Universal Geography—2 vols.
Do. American do. 1 vol.
Do. do. and Universal abridged,
Staunton's embassy,
Scott's Gazetteer,
American do,
Scott's Lessons,
Caplin's and Mills' Farriers,
Copper Tea Kettles,
London Pewter,
Weavers', sweeping and scrubbing brushes,
Cloth and furniture do.
Writing paper,
Slates,
Quills and Wafers,
Girth, spring and straining Webs,
Plated and tinned stirrup irons,
Do. do. Bridle Bitts, and Furniture,
A general assortment of Cuttlery,
Desk and bureau furniture,
Carpenters' Adze,
Screw Augers,
Hand, panne' dove tail saw, lock and key hot saws,
Pitt, mill and crosscut do.
Crowley steele,
Sheet Iron and sad Irons
Nails and Brads assorted,
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf, White, Havanna and Muscovado sugars,
Pepper and spices,
Arnotto Rotin,
Brimstone, Copperas and Logwood,
Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards.
Also, a few excellent double and single trigger'd Rifle Guns.

All which will be sold at *reduced prices* for *ready money* only.

11 N. BURROWES.

N. B. N. BURROWES requests those indebted, to come forward and make payment, or close their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given tf

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6 LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,
TAYLOR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room on Main street up stairs, in the house where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Messrs. Trotter & Scotts' store, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

11 Lexington, November 21st, 1799.

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3 TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on Hendricks creek, a branch of Red river, a forrel horse, three years old last spring, about thirteen hands high, branded on each cheek with 2, a star in his forehead—appraised to 25 dollars.

James M'Keehen.

August 29th, 1799. †

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
GEORGE NICHOLAS, ESQ.
OF KENTUCKY,
AND
The Hon. ROBERT G. HARPER,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
From the District of Ninety-Six,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, for Ready Money,

AT the market house in Lexington, on the first day of January, 1800, at 12 o'clock, A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, About thirty-two years of age.

Henry Crutcher.

December 23d, 1799. †tf

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay filley, judged to be 2 years old past, both hind feet white, no brands legible, appraised to 7l, 10s. 2

Samuel Duncan.

Nelson county, November 4th, 1799. †

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchase 5

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,

For which he will give one half cash.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST, 3

ON High street Lexington, respectfully notifies the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metalic Rings, of a particular composition. The following certificates of the benefits already derived from the use of his rings, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a small expence, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheumatism in both my arms, till they were much swelled and different kind of medicine, to no effect; I applied to Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings—after wearing them a short time, I was entirely released from both the pain and swelling and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1799. 3

Patty Cock, Lexington

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pain, as if she would have lost the use of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of November, 1799. 3

Richard Cave,
on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees and hips these two years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors: I then applied to Mr. Edward West, for one of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was relieved from the pains, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799. 3

William Kenny.

I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. Weil, I have got clear of the pains. 3

William Ross.

Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and by all appearance would have lost the use of her limbs, and by wearing two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1799. 3

Isaac Barr.
about 6 miles west from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799. 3

Azariah Higgins.
about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my knee till it was much swelled—I then applied to Edward West, for one of his rheumatic bands, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799. 3

Benjamin Beeler,
about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose; I have been entirely well these six months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799. 3

John Cock, Lexington.

Fayette County, sct.

This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High street, in Lexington, silversmith, before me, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the several persons whose names are thereunder written, & that he believe the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of December, 1799. 3

J. Maccoun, (seal.)

I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799 3

Jesse Williams,
Bourbon County.

N. B. All those who have used of my rings, are requested to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige 3

Their humble servant,

E. WEST.

Lexington, December 18th, 1799.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.